

Edgar A. Poe, the poet, died at Baltimore on Sunday last.

The Vernon Times learns that the Brush creek Baptist meeting-house, in the northern part of Jennings county, was destroyed by fire last week.

The United States steam frigate Mississippi arrived at Leghorn on the 11th, with 165 passengers, among whom was Commodore Morgan, commanding the squadron of the Mediterranean.

The Madison Courier complains that the Hotel there don't advertise people where to find them. It is generally thought here that they are not worth advertising.

The "Daily Journal," published at Lawrenceburg, has passed into the hands of J. B. Hall, Esq., of the Register. Mr. H. will make it a good paper, and we hope he will receive abundant encouragement.

"Noblesville Plaindealer" is the title of a new paper, of respectable appearance, just commenced at Noblesville, Hamilton county, by P. Lawyer. Neutral in politics. We hope the editor will get rich.

Governor of Oregon.—The Washington Republic says, that Major J. P. Gaines, of Kentucky, has been appointed Governor of Oregon, in the place of Mr. Lincoln, and several others who declined the appointment.

Gaines must be highly honored at being thus made a "Jack-of-a-pinch."

The Indiana College Institute.—See the advertisement of this institute in to-day's paper. Mr. Mills and his lady, we are informed, sustain the highest reputation for acquirements and fitness for conducting such an institution. Parents and guardians will do well to look to the facilities here afforded for securing the right kind of an education for their children and wards.

This institution is to occupy the same building and is designed to supply the place of Miss Axtell's female Seminary, which is discontinued. Professor Nichols is to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. Mr. McArthur.

The New York Journal of Commerce truly remarks, that "the recall of Mr. Clifford, (Minister to Mexico,) is another of those calamities which too often result from a change in the administration. He appears to have discharged his duties with singular fidelity and skill. He had done much to heal the wounds of feeling created by the late war, and left Mexico amidst the regrets both of the government and people."

The commercial correspondent of the W. Union says: Although the receipts of western produce from the Mississippi and its tributaries have been less in the year 1847, when the famine prices for food in England stimulated the business of the remotest sections, the value of that produce has this year exceeded that of the last by \$1,000,000. This sum represents so much additional purchasing power on the part of those who produce for the New Orleans market.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—At a meeting held in this city, Sept. 15th, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Pacific Railroad Convention, to be held at St. Louis on the 16th instant, to-wit: O. H. Smith, J. P. Chapman, S. W. Norris, Wm. Sheets and J. D. DeForest. How many of these gentlemen will attend the Convention is uncertain. Mr. Smith will go, unless prevented by some untoward circumstance. Mr. Chapman would like to go, but recent severe illness, and other private considerations, chiefly dependent upon that sickness, may render his attendance inexpedient. Our neighbor DeForest, we suppose, is full of business as editors always are. But Messrs. Norris and Sheets can attend the Convention very comfortably, and we hope they will do so.

"NONE TO PUNISH."—By the Vincennes Sun, of the 6th, we learn that our venerable friend, ELIOT STOUT, Esq., has again resumed the tripod, which for nearly forty years he had previously filled with credit to himself and benefit to his readers. We care not, at the present, to comment on the reckless policy of this idiotic administration in the removal of such a man from a paltry office—barely sufficient to sustain, in his declining years, himself and family, and he one of the veteran pioneers of the West—that will be answered in a voice more potent than newspaper paragraphs! THE WESTERN PEOPLE will answer such acts at the BALLOT BOX.

Let the friends of this aged and faithful pioneer evince their sense, by extending to him an adequate support.

OHIO ELECTION.—We have no satisfactory returns from Ohio, owing to the rascally bad management of the mails. A telegraphic dispatch dated Cincinnati, Oct. 10, says: The election returns so far show a whig gain of two representatives. In Hamilton county the entire democratic ticket is elected. The judges of five wards disagreed, and no legal returns were made. In Butler county the entire independent ticket, composed of Whigs and Democrats, is elected—no regular Whig ticket run. In relation to Hamilton county there is much excitement, and the matter will again come before the Legislature.

LATER.—The returns from this State up to 9 P. M. indicate a Democratic gain of three Representatives and one Senator, and a Whig gain of three Representatives.

9 P. M.—The returns to this time indicate four Democratic gain of Representatives and one Senator, and four Whig Representatives and one Senator—showing no change thus far.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Messrs. of the Statesman brings out his roster with a flourish over Franklin county, that in which the capital is situated. The whole democratic ticket is elected. Partial returns from several counties are given in the Statesman, but not enough to indicate which party has succeeded in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA also voted on the 10th. From the following meagre telegraphic news, we look for good news from the old Keystone:

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12 M.—In Allegheny county all whigs are elected except one Assemblyman, which is so close that the official vote is necessary to decide his election.

6 P. M.—The election returns show that the vote is unusually small. One democratic assemblyman returned from the county.

7 P. M.—The vote throughout the State is very small. The Democratic Central Committee is elected. Erie county shows a Whig gain.

FANNY FORRESTER NO 1 GER.—One of the publishers of the New York Recorder has received a letter from Dr. Judson, dated June 20th, in which he speaks of Mrs. Judson's health (the literary Fanny Forrester) as so infirm as to require her to lay aside her pen for the present, and of the possibility that she may never resume it again for the purpose of authorship.

So much for that poetic enthusiasm, which led a lovely young woman to marry a thrice widowed old man, merely because he was a missionary!—thus severing every natural tie, and stifling every natural emotion, for a supposed good altogether imaginary. This whole affair is very lamentable, and in our opinion, any thing but creditable, either to the heart or head of Mr. Judson.

Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

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Facts for the People.

We derive the following important facts and statistics, from a recent article of T. P. Kettell, Esq., the commercial correspondent of the W. Union, and the ablest financial writer of the day. There is matter here for the serious reflection of the people of Indiana, particularly. In addition to what is said by the writer, just witness the immense and terrible amount of legislation for the benefit of capital, in a single State, which he depicts. The statistics of the legislation of all the other States, will show a result differing only in degree. Daily manual labor is the avocation as well as the support of at least sixteen of the twenty millions of people in our country. The rights and interests of these masses should be paramount in all legislation. But this is the last thing attended to. Capital demands and acquires super-eminent control, and wields the legislative power with imperial sway. Mouth about our republicanism and equality of rights as we may, we are nevertheless as much the slaves to Mammon as any community in the old world, and our public lands, the last resource of the depressed, are all that have saved our people from European degradation, poverty, and misery. We hope, that in amending our State Constitution, some check to this monstrous and growing evil may be devised. This will be one of the important matters for the consideration of the Convention.

In order to show to what an extent special privileges are pushed in the old Bay State, we may examine in the following table, showing the number and capital of institutions chartered, exclusive of banks in Massachusetts.

Year	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	Total.
1805	7	\$10,000,000	12	\$5,000,000	\$15,000,000
1810	11	\$15,000,000	17	\$10,000,000	\$25,000,000
1815	15	\$20,000,000	21	\$15,000,000	\$35,000,000
1820	19	\$25,000,000	25	\$20,000,000	\$45,000,000
1825	23	\$30,000,000	29	\$25,000,000	\$55,000,000
1830	27	\$35,000,000	33	\$30,000,000	\$65,000,000
1835	31	\$40,000,000	37	\$35,000,000	\$75,000,000
1840	35	\$45,000,000	41	\$40,000,000	\$85,000,000
1845	39	\$50,000,000	45	\$45,000,000	\$95,000,000
1848	41	\$52,000,000	47	\$47,000,000	\$99,000,000
Total	404	\$432,000,000	509	\$432,000,000	\$864,000,000

This immense sum of \$1,365,550,000 represents the amount of capital chartered with special privileges in thirteen years, say ten millions per annum, exclusive of banking and religious and charitable charters. So considerable a sum could not have been collected in Massachusetts and applied to these purposes alone without creating a demand for capital that would sensibly influence the market. It will be observed that more than half has been called for in the last five years, when the federal government, as well as the city of Boston, has been a huge borrower. Nothing like this demand for capital has taken place in other sections, and the consequence is a comparative scarcity of floating capital in Boston. It will be so served as indicative of the influence of general prosperity upon manufactures, that in the first year of the operation of the tariff of 1842, only \$100,000 capital was granted for manufacturing purposes. In the first year of that of 1845, which was to have been so destructive to a large number of manufactures, \$2,000,000 was granted for the same purpose. These latter are the largest bank capitals, and they make less than the average aggregate profits per annum. The rate they have declared is, however, nearly 10 per cent. The dividends are also good, and the banks of New York have maintained their, whilst those of Boston are increased. Thus the \$1,365,550,000 of capital in Boston for the first six months of the year paid 3.82 per cent, and for the last six months 3.84 per cent. The \$24,157,500 of New York capital paid in the first six months 4.14 per cent, and of the \$11,775,000 that has made second dividends, 3.88 per cent. These latter are the largest bank capitals, and they make less than the average aggregate profits per annum. The rate they have declared is, however, nearly 10 per cent. 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